

Claims

1. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass useful especially for medical purposes, characterized in that it comprises:
- 5 (a) 2 to 15 parts by weight of an acrylate polymer with a glass transition temperature below  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;
- (b) 20 to 50 parts by weight of at least one cellulose derivative; and
- (c) 32 to 120 parts by weight of an adhesive mixture consisting of at least one low molecular polyisobutylene and a poly(styrene/olefin/styrene) block polymer, with which are associated one or more compounds selected from high molecular polyisobutylenes, polybutenes, sticky or "tackifying" resins, butyl rubbers, plasticizers and antioxidants.
- 10 2. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to claim 1, characterized in that the acrylate polymer with a glass transition temperature below  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  is a copolymer formed of at least one monomer selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid alkyl esters in which the linear or branched alkyl group of the ester contains 1 to 18 carbon atoms, preferably 4 to 10 carbon atoms and particularly 4 to 8 carbon atoms, for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, n-hexyl, 2-ethylhexyl, n-octyl, isooctyl, n-decyl and n-dodecyl acrylates, copolymerized with acrylic acid.
- 15 3. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to claim 2, characterized in that the above-mentioned acrylate copolymer is a copolymer formed of at least one monomer selected from the group consisting of n-butyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate and isooctyl acrylate, copolymerized with acrylic acid, and preferably an n-butyl acrylate/acrylic acid copolymer with a glass transition temperature of  $-39^{\circ}\text{C}$  or an n-butyl acrylate/2-ethylhexyl acrylate/acrylic acid copolymer with a glass transition temperature of  $-31^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- 20 4. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to claim 3, characterized in that the above-mentioned acrylate copolymer comprises from 1 to 20% and preferably 1 to 10% by weight of acrylic acid, expressed relative to the total weight of all the monomers.
- 25 5. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to claim 1, characterized in that the acrylate polymer with a glass transition temperature below  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  is a copolymer formed of at least two monomers selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid alkyl esters in which the linear or branched alkyl group of the ester contains 1 to 18 carbon atoms, preferably 4 to 10 carbon atoms and particularly 4 to 8 carbon atoms,
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for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, n-hexyl, 2-ethylhexyl, n-octyl, isooctyl, n-decyl and n-dodecyl acrylates.

6. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to claim 1, characterized in that the acrylate polymer with a glass transition temperature below  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  is a homopolymer whose constituent monomer is selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid alkyl esters in which the alkyl group of the ester is either a linear alkyl group containing 2 to 12 carbon atoms or an isobutyl, 2-ethylhexyl or isooctyl group, and preferably an n-butyl acrylate homopolymer with a glass transition temperature of  $-41^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
7. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that it comprises:
  - (a) 2 to 15 parts by weight of an acrylate copolymer with a glass transition temperature below  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;
  - (b) 20 to 50 parts by weight of a cellulose derivative, especially sodium carboxymethylcellulose;
  - (c) 10 to 40 parts by weight of a mixture formed of a low molecular polyisobutylene and a poly(styrene/olefin/styrene) block copolymer, especially a poly(styrene/isoprene/styrene);
  - (d) 20 to 50 parts by weight of a tackifying resin;
  - (e) 2 to 25 parts by weight of a plasticizer, especially a plasticizing oil; and
  - (f) 0.1 to 2 parts by weight of at least one antioxidant.
8. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to claim 7, characterized in that the above-mentioned plasticizer is a mineral plasticizing oil and preferably an oil consisting of naphthenic, paraffinic and aromatic compounds.
9. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to claim 7 or 8, characterized in that it comprises:
  - (a) 2 to 15 parts by weight of an acrylate polymer with a glass transition temperature of  $-39^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;
  - (b) 20 to 50 parts by weight of sodium carboxymethylcellulose;
  - (c<sub>1</sub>) 10 to 35 parts by weight of a poly(styrene/olefin/styrene) block copolymer, especially a poly(styrene/isoprene/styrene);
  - (c<sub>2</sub>) 1 to 20 parts by weight of a low molecular polyisobutylene;
  - (d) 20 to 50 parts by weight of a tackifying resin;
  - (e) 2 to 25 parts by weight of a plasticizing oil; and
  - (f) 0.1 to 2 parts of at least one antioxidant.

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10. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that it comprises:
- (a) 2 to 15 parts by weight of an acrylate polymer with a glass transition temperature below  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;
  - 5 (b) 20 to 50 parts by weight of a cellulose derivative, especially sodium carboxymethylcellulose;
  - (c) 5 to 20 parts by weight of a poly(styrene/olefin/styrene) block polymer, especially a poly(styrene/isoprene/styrene);
  - (d) 25 to 50 parts by weight of at least one low molecular polyisobutylene;
  - 10 (e) 2 to 20 parts by weight of a polybutene; and
  - (f) 0.1 to 2 parts by weight of at least one antioxidant.
11. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to one of claims 1 to 10, characterized in that the above-mentioned block copolymer is a poly(styrene/isoprene/styrene) with a styrene content of between 14 and 52% by weight, based
- 15 on the weight of said copolymer, and preferably with a content of between 14 and 30% by weight.
12. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to one of claims 1 to 10, characterized in that the adhesive matrix of said hydrocolloid adhesive mass comprises one or more polyisobutylenes with a low molecular weight of between
- 20 40,000 and 80,000 daltons.
13. Hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to one of claims 1 to 12, characterized in that the cellulose derivative is an alkali metal salt of carboxymethyl cellulose, preferably sodium carboxymethylcellulose.
14. Use of a hydrocolloid adhesive mass according to any one of claims 1 to 13
- 25 for the preparation of a dressing for the treatment of blisters, superficial, deep, chronic or acute dermo-epidermal lesions, exudative ... or burns, said dressing being formed of a support onto which said hydrocolloid adhesive mass is coated, and optionally of a peel-off protective film.

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